

***PNIRONTIS GRANDIS* N. SP. (HETEROPTERA:
REDUVIIDAE: STENOPODAINAE)**

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Abstract.—*Pnirontis grandis* sp. nov., is described, illustrated, and compared with its congeners over 16.0 mm.

Key Words: Reduviidae, Stenopodainae, *Pnirontis grandis* sp. nov., Brazil

INTRODUCTION

A new species of *Pnirontis* was found among specimens of *Seridentus* in my collection. In *Pnirontis* the first antennal segment is produced in a spine beyond the insertion of the second segment. In *Seridentus* the first antennal segment is linear. The new species belongs in the *inermis* group (Maldonado 1986) because its first antennal segment is unarmed underneath.

The name setigerous spine is abbreviated s-spine throughout the text. Measurements are given in mm.

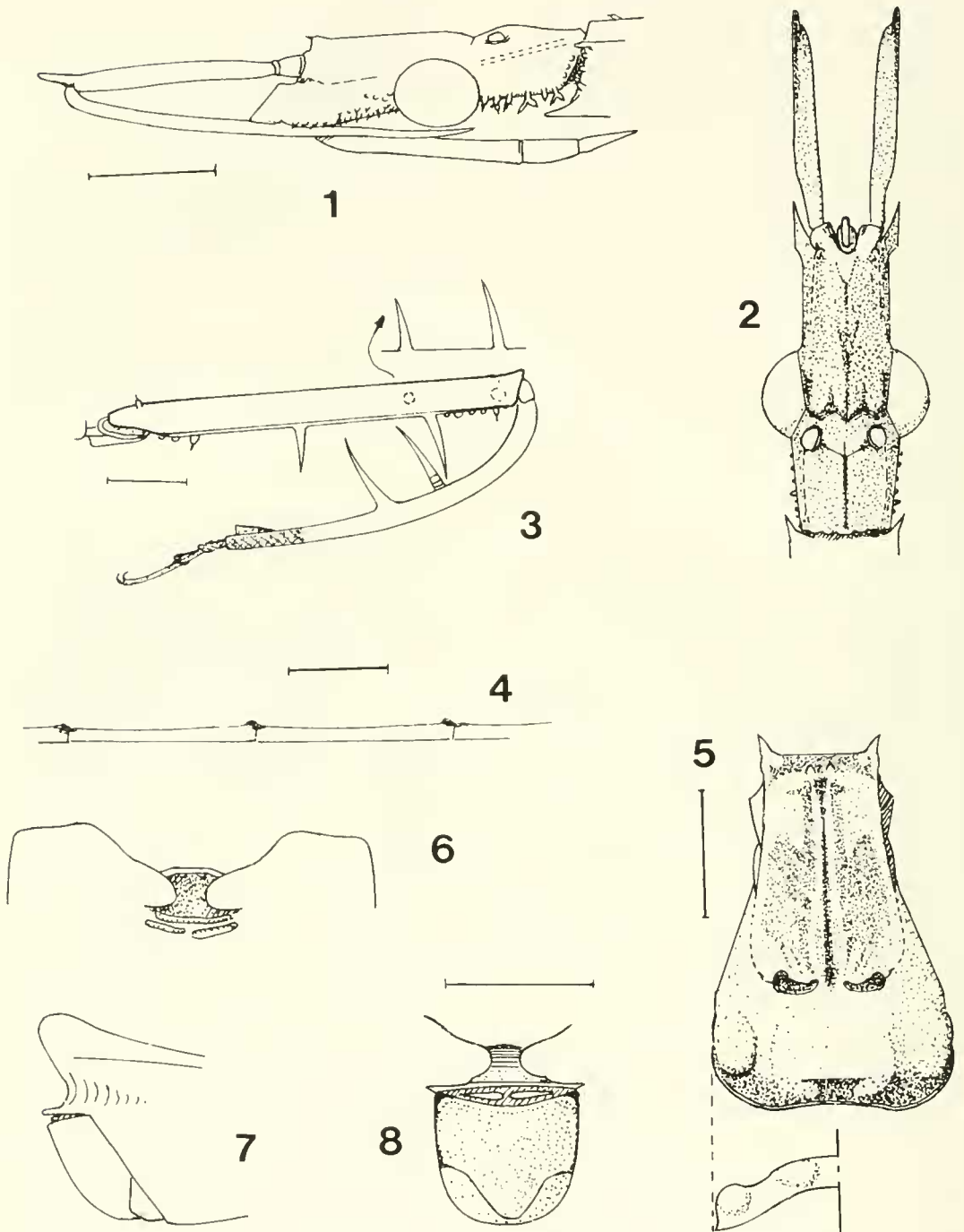
Pnirontis grandis Maldonado sp. nov.

Figs. 1-8

Male.—Overall color stramineous; head (Figs. 1, 2), anterior legs (Fig. 3), pronotum, abdomen pale brown ventrally; scutellum brown; corium, discal cell and membrane hyaline; inner margin of clavus, most of inner vein of discal cell, spots along both margins of cells of membrane, and antenna brown; vertical area above acetabular suture, apical angles of connexival segments black; disc of membranal cells white.

Head.—Shorter than pronotum (2.62: 3.00), anterior lobe of head to base of antennophore equal to posterior (0.81); width

across eyes 1.31, interocular space 0.56, length of eye on dorsal view 0.68, eyes surpassing lower margin of head. Antennal segments: I, 1.81; II, 1.81; III, 0.56; IV, 1.25; apical spine of I about $\frac{1}{2}$ of segment (0.25: 1.81), lower and inner margins of I finely setose, setae slightly shorter than diameter of segment; II-IV segments slender, with abundant, very short pilosity. Gena sharply porrect, reaching basal fourth of I antennal segment including base; margin unarmed ventrally, lower margin of anteocular lobe with two irregular rows of small and very small s-spines. Jugae short, slender, slightly surpassing antennophores; tylus slender, surpassing jugae by half a jugal length. Behind antennophore with a short, frontolateral s-spine, projected upward at about 45°. Interocular sulcus forming a zig-zag pattern (Fig. 2), at narrowest space between eyes. Ocelli relatively large, almost as wide as width of I antennal segment, separated by twice an ocellar width. Ventrolateral margin of postocular lobe with 5 simple and one or two bifurcate s-spines. Rostral segments: I, 1.87, II and III 0.43; I surpassing level of posterior margin of eye by 0.5 mm. Pronotum (Fig. 5)—length 3.06, humeral width 2.50, length of anterior lobe 2.00, width across bases of anterior spines 0.93; anterior



Figs 1-8. *Pnirontis grandis* n. sp., holotype, male. 1, head, lateral aspect. 2, head, dorsal aspect. 3, fore leg, lateral aspect. 4, segments 3 and 4, lateral margin of abdomen, dorsal aspect. 5, pronotum, dorsal view and caudal aspect of posterior margin. 6, apex of abdomen, ventral aspect. 7, same, lateral aspect. 8, genital capsule, caudal aspect. All scale lines 1.00 mm.

angles projected forward sharply; anterior lobe—lateral margins feebly carinate to before base, longitudinal sulcus just reaching transverse constriction, deeper near base and apically, base of lobe with two smooth, dark, comma-shaped areas; acetabula produced anteriorly into a sharp, long, whitish spine; posterior lobe—length at midline 1.60; surface mostly smooth, disc slightly rising toward base, suddenly dropping to basal margin, with 1 + 1 oval elevations on this slope; humeral areas elevated above and before humeral angles. Anterior legs (Fig. 3)—coxae 0.62 long, globose; trochanter 0.93 long, elongate triangular on ventral view, scattered microsetose; femur—3.87 long; ventral series of spines set on carina, three successively longer spines, the apical the longest, 0.81 long, almost twice as long as diameter of segment, the middle about as long as diameter of segment, the basal about 1/3 thickness of segment; 1 or 2 small s-spines before the basal spine, 6 or 7 after the apical, between the longer spines with whitish microsetae in single file; posterior series consisting of one preapical spine, longer than thickness of femur and a slightly shorter middle spine; tibia—strongly curved, about 3.31 long; armature consisting of an inner and an outer curved spine, both almost three times as long as thickness of segment; a preapical, triangular appendix; tarsi 1.0 long, third tarsal segment as long as first and second together; claws 0.12. Middle legs missing. Hind leg—coxa barrel-shaped, 0.75 long; trochanter length 0.75, triangular; femur 2.40 long, unarmed, straight; tibia length 4.00, straight, unarmed, with decumbent microsetae along ventral surface. Mesosternum longer than metasternum (1.63:1.18), both flat. Hemelytra reaching basal 2/5 of last tergum; from costal margin to R slightly chitinized to apex of pterostigma; remaining parts membranous. Scutellum relatively narrow (1.63:0.94), smooth. Abdomen—length 11.12; almost parallel-sided, slightly wider along fourth segment; apical lateral angles slightly raised, slightly and angularly

produced laterally (Fig. 4); connexivum narrow; last abdominal segment 2.62 wide at base, length 2.37; hind margin deeply concave, interrupted medianly over hypopygium (Fig. 6).

Genital segments as in Figs. 6–8; claspers slender, almost touching each other at midline. Length of body 17.5.

Holotype.—Male, BRAZIL, Boracoa, Nov. 2, 1963, M. Diaz Piferrer collector. Deposited in the National Museum of Natural History, Washington D.C. The trivial name (*grandis* L. = large) makes reference to the large size of the species.

Pnirontis grandis belongs in group I (*subinermis* group) because its first antennal segment is unarmed below. This segment is armed below in the other two (Maldonado 1986) unnamed groups: II, with two series of spines on the fore tibia and III, with the inner series only. There are six other species 16 mm or over in the genus: *P. similis* Osborn, 17.0, belongs in group II and *P. elongata* Osborn, 16.0, in III. The other five species belong in group I.

IDENTIFICATION OF *PNIRONTIS*
SPECIES 16 MM OR MORE

1. First antennal segment armed below (groups II and III) 2
 First antennal segment unarmed below (group I) 3
2. Protibia with 2 rows of spines (group II); 17.00, Bolivia *P. similis* Barber
 Protibia with the inner row of spines only (group III); 16.0, Brazil *P. elongata* Barber
3. Protibia with the inner row of spines only; tylus exposed 4
 Protibia with two rows of spines; jugae covering tylus, extended as two long spines between antennae *P. demerarae* Haviland
4. Apical angles of connexivum produced, foliaceous; abdominal margin undulate 5
 Apical angles of connexivum slightly or not produced; abdominal margin straight 6
5. Clavus and corium extensively ornamented with brown; 22.5, Brazil *P. beieri* Wygodzinsky
 Clavus and corium pale, not ornamented; 18.0, Brazil *P. scutellaris* Stål
6. Head longer than pronotum; 18.5, Brazil
 *P. acuminata* Barber

Head shorter than pronotum; 17.0, Suriname
 *P. grandis* n. sp.

When in doubt about the size, as after all this is a somewhat artificial character, Barber's key to the species of *Pnirontis* (1929: 172) or my key to the species in the *subinermis* group should be consulted.

LITERATURE CITED

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